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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	PRASHANT RAJ		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	453247
Center	ONLINE	Date	01-12-20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. (150 words) 10
दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji was a Parsi reformer and a freedom fighter.

His contributions to the National movement were vital as:

① Political → East India Association formed
• Headed the Indian National Congress 1905 session - 'Swaraj' acceptance.
• Member of British Lower house

② Economic - explained 'Drain of wealth' theory of Britishers in Poverty & (Un) British rule in India.
• Calculated first 'Poverty Line' by calculating Jail cost of prisoners.

③ Reforms - focused on Parsi women education, western education inclusion in curriculum,
• Widow remarriage, ban on child marriage.

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Important Because

→ Highlighted naked imperialist propaganda of Britishers.

→ Raised Indian Independence question in UK & mobilised intellectuals.

→ Importance on India's capability & Britishers role in our backwardness.

However, he believed in protests within four walls of constitution (Moderates) and after Gandhi's arrival his role diminished.

Thus, he was a strong force in Indian Nationalist movement & an agent of positive change.

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2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10
भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरूद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Quit India movement began in 1942 under Mahatma Gandhi's call of 'Do or Die'

QIM gave a new direction as:

- Failure of Cripps mission, August offer and India's inevitable demand for "Poorna Swaraj".
- Emergence of new & young leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali, JP Narayan.
- Women leadership led by Sarojini Naidu & Aruna Asaf Ali after arrest of leaders.
- Innovative methods like underground information passage, Radio by Usha Mehta.
- Involvement of masses & even children
  (eg) Vanar Sena led by Indira Gandhi & Sucheta Kriplani.

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- ~~Confluence &~~ Empathy at peak when Army refuse to open fire on Protestors.
- Formation of Parallel Governments at Tumluk, Jatiya Sarkar and Prati Sarkar
  - Conducted Gandhi marriages etc

With QIM and evolving events like INA Trials, RIN mutiny ensured that Indians can't be ruled against their wishes

Thus, QIM was a watershed movement that led to birth of 'Independent India'.

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3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. (150 words) 10
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World War II was ended with USA's Nuclear Bombing & Surrender of Japan marked by huge loss of lives & property

Prior to World War II

- Domination of European countries in World Trade
- Colonies were supplier of their wealth
- Rising aspirations of Japan & USSR
- Economic Depression dwindled Economies between 1929-1940s.

It marked Birth of New Int'l Order

1. Fall in European Domination
2. Bipolar world lead by USA & USSR.
3. Polarisation of world into Capitalist and Communist camps (eg) Churchill's Iron Curtain.

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(4) Decolonisation gained momentum and reached African countries

(5) India propounded an innovative 'Non Aligned movement'.

(6) Nuclear Race that reached the peak in 1991, & start of Cold War that ended in 1991.

Thus, New International order born post WW II got another set of changes post 1991 & today it is marked by

- China & USA Trade war & confrontation COLD WAR 2.0
- Rising threat of 'Hybrid warfare'
- Rise of Asian nations

Hence, world order has changed & continue to change to this very day.

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4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Britishers left Indian subcontinent in 1947 marked by blunders in Borders demarcation, communalised & Partition.

Simla Agreement (1972) was signed in aftermath of 1971-war with Pakistan

Lahore Declaration (1999) was signed after Kargil LoC war with Pakistan -

These were key milestones because

① showed intention by both countries for peaceful coexistence

② Settlement of Border disputes were to be done bilaterally without 3rd party

③ Respect for minorities in both countries & their cultural identities.

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(4) Exchange of Annual Nuclear weapons information between the two.

(5) Connectivity to boost cooperation

(eg) wagah Border, Delhi - Lahore Bus services

However, certain issues of them are:

(1) Pakistan violations of terms & conditions continuously (eg) Pulwama Attack, China's BRI in PoK (3rd party)

(2) Lack of accountability in terms of enforcement due to Pakistan's military domination.

(3) Pakistan's bid to Internationalise bilateral disputes.

Hence, there is a need to enforce accountability on Pakistan & India is ensuring it through roll back of MFN, FATF - Grey list & sanctions.

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5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security refers to provision of basic amenities & support to ensure well being of the population. (eg) Universal Health care, Universal Basic Income.

Economic Empowerment though required but is not sufficient because:

1. Disparities in wealth (eg) 1% own 58% - oxfam
2. Casualisation & informalisation makes identification difficult
3. Existing social orthodoxies & institutions.

Hence, social empowerment through

→ Education - ensuring free, inclusive and non-discriminatory education (eg) RTE.

→ Women empowerment to boost their participation in work force and

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participation in decision making.

→ Caste based inequalities must be tackled to ensure social security

→ LGBTQ & Transgenders community faces new challenges & needs to be addressed.

→ Old Age population.

Govt. steps like - MGNREGA, Bimit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (Economic)

should be marked by incentives for girl education (eg West Bengal cycles initiative) & boosting Transgenders capacity (eg Kerala, Mizoram)

This will ensure social security for all & transform India into 'New India' with Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas

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6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation is defined as free-flow of people, goods & services across the ~~bor~~ world, creating a "Borderless world".

Globalisation has impacted all spheres of life & is manifest at multiple levels.

Local in Global

- Rise of 'Yoga' & its recognition as best prevention of diseases.
- Demand of Indian spices during COVID-19
- Popularity of Namaste during COVID-19 phase.
- 'Dandiya Nights' in USA and Holidays on Diwali & Holi.
- Popularity of Bollywood & Entertainment cinema (eg) Dangal highest collections in China

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Global in Local

→ Popularity of 'Netflix' and western TV shows

→ Grand screening of FIFA football final in Kerela & West Bengal

→ English languages & its use - India ~~highest spe~~ largest English speaking population

→ Rising demand for Chinese, Italian & Thai foods in metro-cities

→ Western clothes, fashion sense and conversations.

Inspite of hand in hand with globalisation, Indians are not forgetting their culture & heritage (eg) Ramayan premiere most watched shows the essence of 'Fir bhi Dil hai Hindustani' in a globalised world.

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7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

According to NCRB 2017 Report, there has been a rise of 7.36% in crime against women.

Various forms of violence
→ Rape, Sexual Abuse, Harassement
→ Domestic violence, marital Rape, Bride burning for Dowry
→ Honour killings, custodial deaths

(eg) Disha rape case, Hathras issue

This shows the need to address these issues

Ways to do so

① Legislative - increasing representation of women to form women-centric policies. & including changes reco. by Justice Verma Committee

(eg) Separate Bill of Rights for women

② Deterrence - conviction rate of cases remains low ~ 28% (NCRB 2017) ~~& shows strict measures needed~~.

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③ Sensitisation - of both male & female to remove patriarchal notions from mind

④ Safety & security - ensuring adequate lights, safety button in Buses & mobile phones, police patrolling as reco. by Supreme court

⑤ Upholding Right to marriage (anybody as SC highlighted in Hadiya case) ; need to provide security.

Challenges

→ Infrastructure issues - Fast Track courts formed under Posco Act are underfunded ;

- No adoption of Transport safety by states

→ Confluence of Cask - Police - Politician nexus (eg) Unnao Rape case & Hathras rape case

→ unutilised funds (eg) Delhi highest crime against women no utilisation from NIRBHAYA fund

Hence Ensuring safety of women is vital to ensure 'Shaktishali Stri' to 'Shaktishali Bharat'.

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8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. (150 words) 10

शहरी वन क्या हैं? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Urban Forest refers to growing green trees & plants to create forests in confluence with Urban settings. (eg) motibagh in Delhi

The idea of Urban forest was original to Japan. & gained popularity due to rising pollution, and climate change.

BENEFITS

→ Ensures reduction in pollution & rise in O_2 level (eg) UNFCCC study a medium tree purifies 10 tons of CO_2 daily.

→ Psychological - promotes stress-free life

→ Improves aesthetic and land prices in the area

→ Enhances carbon sink and improves green density.

→ Social - According to Standford Research,

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trees have a role in reducing social unrest in societies.

Steps taken by the Govt.

→ Nagar Van Scheme - to ensure coexistence of Urban buildings with green plants.

→ National GIS enabled Land Bank system to ensure allocation of Urban land for forests.

Inspite of multiple benefits various issues like expensive land, safety during disaster, municipal expenditure are issues

Urban Forests however can transformed city life & ensure healthy & fit lifestyle & must be promoted.

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9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry? (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

During the late 1990s, Globalisation & IT revolution developed hand in gloves.

Multiple big emerging companies started to look for location to serve IT industry needs.

How impacted

① Unlike Industries in manufacturing, IT industries are located:

- Near to prominent education centres like Universities, colleges

(eg) Silicon valley in USA, Banglore in India

② marked by proximity to the metropolitan cities and globalisation led to OUTSOURCING to cheap 'English speaking' countries

(eg) India is BPO hub for USA's companies.

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(3) Globalisation & subsequent innovations have ~~voided~~ made distances worthless

(eg) Video conferencing from India to client in USA for IT development

(4) migration of workers to IT Prosperous nations

(eg) Use of H1B visa - 3 years for skilled workers in USA by Infosys, Wipro etc.

&

Hence, Globalisation has transformed the location characteristics of IT Industry & with COVID-19 work from home gaining currency but challenges like Protectionism, Skills are visible. and must be tackled.

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10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Eco-tourism refers to the sustainable model of balancing tourism with Environmental aspects.

According to World Tourism Organisation, India's tourism industry is expected to grow to $468 bn by 2028 & Eco-tourism can further boost it.

How to harness it

→ Education - of local tribals living in forest areas must be trained to act as guides, as sug. by Amitab Kant

→ Local community ownership - creation of small houses that can be used for stay & wellness

(eg) Sikkim Home-stay eco tourism model

→ Investment - Need to boost private investments like OYO, Airbnb.

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→ Digital Skills - to promote case of interaction & promotion by social media

Challenges that remains

- Forest rights & Tribes aversion
- Lack of skills & different language
- Waste generated remains unchecked
  (eg) Sikkim's model plastic waste rose by 28% in 2yrs period.

- Lack of funds & Investments.
- Sacred nature of forests
- Security - (eg) Foreigner killed in Andaman.

Steps taken by Govt.

→ Persuasion used by PM Modi to people to travel 15 different locations.

→ Incredible India Program.

→ Swadesh Darshan Scheme

→ Focus on North-East & Eastern India through DoNER.

Hence Eco-Tourism model of India requires adequate policy & with safety of Environment & Athithi Devo Bhava' can prosper simultaneously.

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11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. (250 words) 15
प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Buddhism & Jainism developed as socio-religious movement and gained prominence around 400-500 BC with royal patronage.

Development of Architecture - Buddhism

① Though Stupas existed during ancient times but gained currency after Buddhism driven by Ashoka

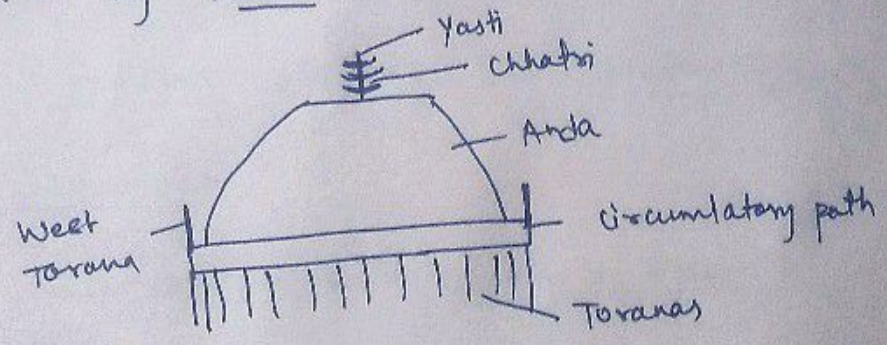

Fig. Stupa

Earlier woods were used but later use of stone, decorative walls, mural paintings to point Jatakas also developed.

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→ Development of Pillars, Chaityas & viharas which became centre of learning & education

→ Ajanta & Ellora caves and paintings of Jatakas (eg) Padmapani, Amitabha in Ajanta.

→ Gandhara, mathura & Amravati school for Buddha Statues.

Jainism

① Development of viharas for jain monks by various rulers & guilds

② Temple based on Hindu temple design & use of marbles (eg) Dilwara Temple, mount Abu

③ Monolithic statues like Shravan Belagola in Karnataka

④ Paintings on walls of Ajanta, Ellora, Nasik caves.

Hence, development of Architecture was a unique feature that personified Design & Greek-Roman imprints on Architecture after advent of Buddhism & Jainism..

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12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. (250 words) 15

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

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- Pun
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LAGUAR

Personal Intent & Ideology of viceroys & their way of Governance was a common features in British India.

Reactionary policy of Lytton

① Vernacular Press Act 1878 - that strong-ulated the freedom of press in India & biasness towards vernacular paper
(eg) ABP converted to English overnight

② Age of candidates in civil services exam was reduced to 19 yrs from 23 yrs few years earlier. & was contected by SN Banerjee

③ Arms Act 1878 - made Arms carrying for Indians as illegal & was allowed for Europeans & Britishers.

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(4) Centralised policy making, removal of import duty & salt tax was imposed.

RIPPON POLICY

(1) Heralded as Father of Local Government empowered municipalities by appointing non-official as chairman

(2) Ilbert Bill - that aims to treat European & Indian citizens crime equal & can be taken up by any Judge. It was not passed though

(3) Hunter commission promoted university grants & vocational education.

It was a catalyst in INC formation as:

→ Highlighted 'white supremacy' and inferior consideration of Indians.

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- SN Banerjee formed Indian National Association to promote Civil services age question across India
- Rise in Nationalistic sentiments & freedom of expression curtailed by Britishers

Hence Congress was formed in 1885 & raised question of low Import duty, Centralisation, Administrative participation & tackling white supremacy.

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13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. (250 words) 15

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The arrival of Gandhiji from South Africa in 1915 marked a huge shift in methods and momentum for India's freedom.

His methods of struggle changed according to need of the situations faced:

(1) Satyagrapha in Champaran against the Britishers for reduction in taxes.

(2) Hunger Strike in Ahmedabad to ensure adequate Bonuses & wages for mill workers.

He emphasised on non-violent methods & mobilisation of masses but it took a shift from 'constitutional' to 'extra constitutional' methods post 1919 Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

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- Non-cooperation movement of 1922 focusing on Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Dandi March of 1930 and use of 'salt' as a common object for mass mobilisation against Britishers
- Focus on "Charkha" to give idea of self reliance & oppose Britishers' mass production conception.
- Method of Strike-Truce-Strike used multiple times to prevent fatigue in the movement.

Inspite of changing multiple methods elements like Non-violence, mass mobilisation, Ethics of self reliance, compassion etc were constant which he showed

- By cancelling NCM after Chauri-Chaura
- By moral support to Britishers in world Wars.

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Hence, Gandhi's methods changed according to demand of situations but goal was always freedom of India as early as possible.

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14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. (250 words) 15

औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution started in mid 18th century in Europe with invention of Steam Engine.

It was marked by mercentalist tendencies which post Ricardo & Adam Smith ideas transformed into capitalism driven by Imperialism.

Britishers had stable democracy & Aristocracy that supported their people's imperialist goals.

→ Demand for raw materials led to expansion of British itenaries & they occupied territories in India & other parts of Asia.

→ mass production required big markets & colonialism was a tool supplemented by Imperialism led to expansion in Africa etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Germany lack of stability & financial resources but enough natural resources led to their frustration.

→ Japan's rise was marked by its imperialist tendencies with tussle over Chinese territories & Korea region

→ Italy's imperialist tendencies due to demand for resources were subsided when Ethiopia defeat Italy and gave blow to white supremacy.

Driven by imperialist agenda showed the conflicting interests that led to World War I & highlighted the naked propaganda of Imperialism.

Thus, Industrial Revolution & Imperialism develop hand in hand & suffering of Asia & Africa at cost of Europe's development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system is a closed stratified system which persists for 3000 yrs in India.

Changes in caste system has been a product of changes in society's condition. & its adaptation to such changes.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES & CASTE

① MN Srinivas concept of Sanskritisation where many caste took habits of upper caste and moved up in social hierarchy. with changes in their income, occupation post-independence.

② Dominant caste like Jats in West UP, Yadavs in East UP post Green Revolution success have benefitted and used their numerical strength for political goals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) migration to urban areas many caste given up their caste name and took benefit of Reservations & reached top positions.

(eg) Harijan Elites, Tribal Elites.

(4) Lower caste used their wealth to buy lands from upper caste & re-define their position.

Caste has adapted itself to these changes and it's marked by increasing consciousness (eg) Dalit Assertion - Bhima Koregaon, rise of Dalit Panthers, inspite of changes still manual scavengers are Dalits, emerging changes like urbanisation but still no Inter-caste marriage (less than 5%);

POLITICAL CHANGES & CASTE ADAPTATION

→ Form of political parties based on 'Caste' and using 'vote bank' politics to achieve power (eg) BSP, SP etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Politicalisation of caste - where in parties prefer 'local caste' candidates in particular regions.

→ Dominant castes used numerical strength & wealth to become politically influential.

(eg) Lok Dal in West UP.

In present times, events of Honour Killings, use of Digital media for assertion (eg) Ginni mahi - youtuber shows the adapting tendencies of caste with changes & using their caste to their benefits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism means an ideology & political movement that aims to further interests of a particular region.

India has been a land of multiple regions and expression of regional interests is a common phenomenon.

Threat to National Integrity

(1) Secessionist tendencies in North East for separate state (eg) NSCN (IM) led in Nagaland led to huge loss of lives & property.

(2) Role of external actors in inturiating the regional sentiments further harms national integrity (eg) Pakistan & China
└ J&K └ Arunachal & Nagaland

Don't write anything this margin

(3) Sons of the soil movement in Maharashtra against Eastern India (eg) marathas led mahar-ashtra movement prevents freedom of movement

(4) mass exodus of workers from Gujarat after rape of a child & accusations on identity.

(5) Khalistan movement in Punjab & Referendum 2020 threatens National security & integrity.

(6) Hindi language promotion under A-351 & ~~It~~ is opposition by South Indian states.

IT has been highly impactful for political participation as:

(1) Rise of Regional political parties which have strengthen representational democracy. (eg) Shiv Sena

(2) Coalition Governments with Regional support led to criticism and promoted collective interests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Autonomous councils in North East region promoted local tribes & women in governance

Also District Development Councils recently in J&K.

However, it is also marked by xenophobia, protests etc that harms the economy, leads to populism.

Thus, as Amartya Sen said "Regional identity is addendum but National identity is supreme" should be goal for a "NEW INDIA".

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ मत लिखें)

17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Natural gas is a mixture of Hydrocarbons primarily (methane) & is used as a fuel.

It is an important primary energy source as:

1. Clean Energy
2. Low cost of extraction as to Petroleum
3. Easy availability
4. Ease of Transportation through pipelines
5. High calorific value & combustion ratio
6. High compatibility in mixing with various other gases. (eg HCNG, etc

It's consumption is projected to increase as

→ Emphasis on Clean Energy & Climate change focus

→ Shift towards renewable energy

Don't write anything this margin

& demand has reduced its cost.

→ Reserves lies untapped (eg) USA's shale gas reserves & China's reserves.

USE of Natural Gas

① Cooking fuel in different areas (eg) PNG

② Use in Transportation in compressed form (eg) Compressed Natural Gas, HCNG.

③ can also be used for generating electricity by supplying power to turbines.

Global Distribution

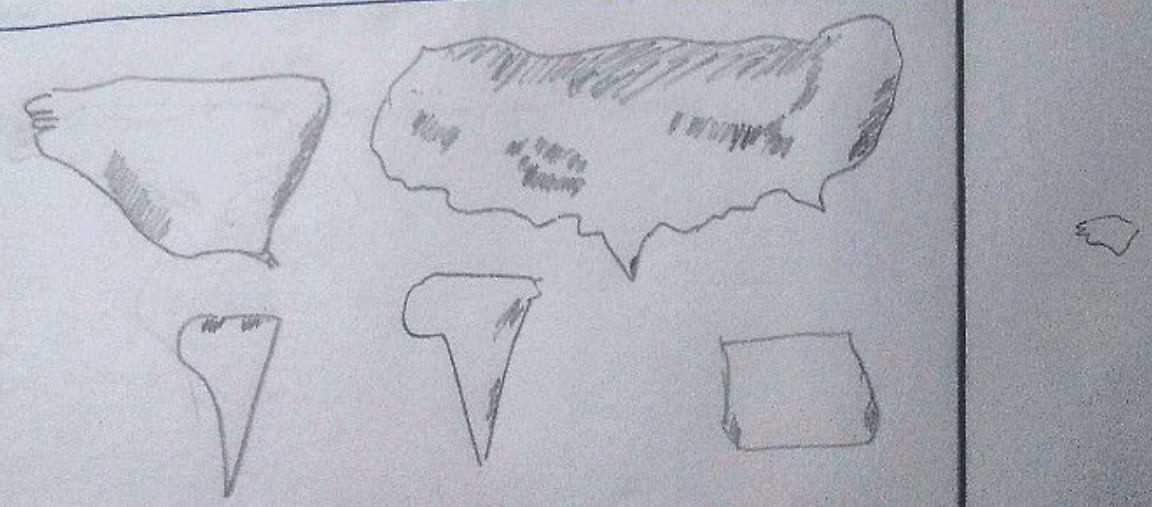

Fig. Distribution of Natural Gas

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→ Highest Reserves in Russia

→ USA & China has surplus untapped reserves

→ Saudi Arabia & OPEC are highest producer & supplier currently.

→ In India, it's found in Krishna - Godavari Basin, Digboi. & Bombay High

Hence, to extract maximum benefits India too is investing (eg) LNG Transportation deal with USA, LOC to Russian Far East region.

Thus, Natural Gas has potential to balance Development & Environment change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. **(250 words) 15**

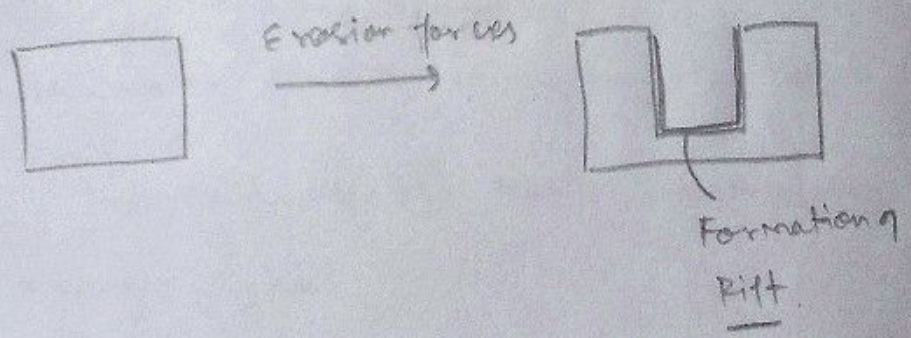
महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rift valley are a lowland amidst several highlands or mountain ranges formed as a result of Geologic shift.

Process of Rift valley formation

→ By warping leading to fault zones. due to tension on litosphere.

→ Interaction of plates, tectonics shift



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19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. (250 words) 15

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

According to NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index, 22 cities in India will face 'water severe' to 'water stress' condition by 2030.

Depletion of water resources

① ECONOMIC -

- Extraction for Agriculture has led to water scarcity in regions like Punjab
- Industrial use (eg) Textile Industries are amongst highest
- Domestic use (eg) use of submersible on land is legal without limit

Don't write anything this margin

② Geographic

→ Rainfall deficit (eg) Vidarbha & Marthawada

→ Monsoon anomalies for aquifer restorations

→ River flow shift due to sedimentation

(eg) parts of Gujarat

→ Issues of Ground water restorations.

③ Political factors

→ Stall in resolving Inter-state river disputes

→ Inter-linking of rivers also has negative factors

→ Less thrust on Rain water harvesting & watershed prog was not successful

→ MSP & Electricity subsidy (eg) Growing cereals, Paddy in water-deficit Punjab.

Implications

→ water stress in different parts

(eg) Mumbai, Chennai are vulnerable - NITI Aayog

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→ Shimla water crisis in 2018 is an example.

→ Scarcity of Drinking water (eg) Maldharis Tribes, Bhils in Jaisalmer

→ Disappearance of natural reservoirs & lakes as reported in Bangalore

→ Water from a 'common resource' will turn into a 'luxury' (eg) water tax,

What to do

→ Promotion of Rain water harvesting
(eg) Tamil Nadu compulsory for Commercial buildings

→ Focus on innovative methods to raise awareness (eg) Rani Panchayats

→ Rajendra Singh model of 'water-sustenance villages' can be adopted

→ Use of water tax & extraction limits on industries

This can help to preserve 'water' and ends the vulnerability of Future Generation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. (250 words) 15
पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateaus are an area of high flatlands that rise sharply above surrounding area.
(eg) Tibetan plateau, Deccan plateau.

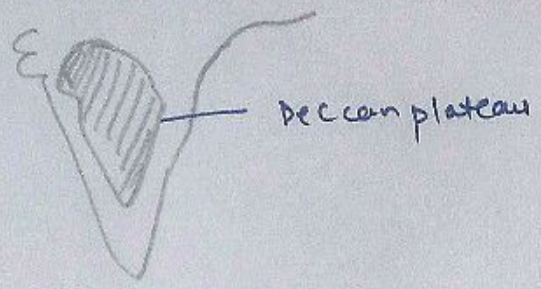
Formation

(1) By Thermal Expansion - replacement of cold mantle by hot Aesthenosphere.
(eg) Ethiopian plateau

(2) By Crustal Shortening - thrusting of one block of crust over other, raised in height (eg) Tibetan plateau

(3) volcanic eruption - flow of basaltic lava onto the surface, formation of basalt traps
(eg) Decean plateau.

(4) By heating of underlying material is also considered (eg) colorado plateau



Features

- → Triangular in shape
- → Extends across multiple states in central & South India
- → Surrounded by Eastern & Western Ghats
- → Satpura Hills & Vindhayas ranges on the North.

Economic Significance

1. Rich in minerals (eg) Bauxite, Iron ore
2. Black soil - fertile land for growing cotton.
3. Hydroelectricity power generation through waterfalls (eg) Hogenakal falls
4. Aesthetic & prominent Tourist locations
5. Krishna-Godavari Basin ~~are~~ has high potential for shale gas

Hence, Deccan plateau are economically & geographically vital for India.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1419)

Name of Candidate	PRASHANT RAJ		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	453247
Center	ONLINE	Date	27-11-20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the issues associated with power discoms in India, discuss whether privatizing discoms can help in this regard. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम्स) से जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या डिस्कॉम्स के निजीकरण से इस संबंध में सहायता मिल सकती है।

DISCOMS refers to distribution companies which supply electricity from thermal power plants to end consumers.

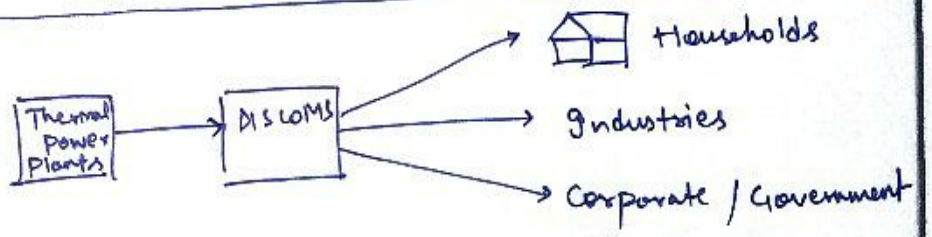

Fig. Transmission

ISSUES IN POWER DISCOMS

① Mounting Debt amount - According to Ministry of Power, it stands at ~1.33 lakh crores.

② Technical issues - AT&C losses are high 21.4%, Govt plan to reduce them to 10-15% not achieved

③ Political Intervention - owing to demand from different sectors & positions in DISCOMS

④ Competition from Renewable energy - which is becoming cheaper & more attractive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Lack of efficiency & increased cost of Thermal power plants operation (eg) 48% will become incompatible by 2022 with adequate standards.

Thus, Recently Govt. privatised DISCOMS in Union Terriories to overhaul it.

PRIVATISING WILL HELP -

- Increased efficiency of the DISCOMS
- Better marketing & talent will be hired
- make the Discoms competitive to emerging sector
- Reduce political postings thus intervention

BUT may pose threats eg

- Loss of jobs
- Social needs of supporting Farmers, companies by subsidies
- Interest of private sector

Hence, "privatisation" can be a way through but must be supplemented by change in Governance & goal of "Maximum Governance, minimum Government"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Harnessing Smart Agriculture can potentially be a game-changer for farm productivity in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
स्मार्ट कृषि का दोहन संभवतः भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Agriculture in India employes around 45% population & contribute 17% of GDP as per Economic Survey 2019-20.

Farm productivity is suffering from high input-output ratio, decreasing yield, labour issues etc.

SMART Agriculture can be a game changer because:

1. Use of ICT - will keep vigil on crops, prevents damage from stray animals
2. Use of micro-irrigation technique through sensors can prevent loss of water and leaching of pesticides
3. Drone Technology can lead to better productivity in use of fertilisers & pesticides, vigilance etc
4. Labour requirement will reduce doing away with Disguised Unemployment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Use of Artificial Intelligence to estimate best crops for soils

(6) Better weather forecasting & price monitoring accordingly.

However, Challenges will be faced

(1) Poor skill base - as many farmers are illiterate and not aware of these development

(2) Technology aversion - seen as risky and non-reliable by farmers

(3) Not attracting talents to the Agriculture sector

Need
→ Government driven public investment
→ NITI Aayog recommended for Agriculture Advisory Unit for future tech
→ Tech. collaboration with nation (eg) Israel model of Smart Agri.

Smart Agriculture will transform Agriculture into an attractive employment sector & doubling of farmers' income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Rather than focusing solely on quantity, inclusive growth concerns itself with the quality of growth. Discuss. (150 words) 10

केवल परिमाण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के बजाय समावेशी विकास, संवृद्धि की गुणवत्ता के साथ भी अपना सरोकार रखता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive Growth refers to equal growth of all based on principles of social justice & equity.

(eg) Focusing on Per-capita income rise instead of Total rise in wealth.

IT focusses on Quality of growth

(1) Better availability of resources to the marginalised sector

(2) Closing of Gender Gap in Labour sector

(eg) Only 24% & decreasing since 2015.

(3) Development & Growth of Agriculture that employes majority population

(4) Economic development based on equality of opportunity for all (eg) Stand up India promotes women, SCs / STs.

(5) Amartya Sen described Inclusive growth as a means to ensure "capabilities" to all sections.

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Focusing on Quantity is Bad because

① Doesn't reflect rise in living standards

eg GDP growing at average 8% but 22% still living in poverty

② Rise in wealth but inequality is deepning as 1% in India owns 58% of wealth - Oxfam Report

③ Doesn't include living standards, women conditions, poverty level, discrimination etc.

Government is taking many steps for inclusive growth like:

- Jan Dhan Yojana
- POSHAN Abhiyaan
- Stand up India
- Startup India

More such actions are needed for inclusive growth to ensure "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas".

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4. In the backdrop of Atmanirbhar Bharat, discuss the core areas crucial in export promotion for India to become a manufacturing hub.

(150 words) 10

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की पृष्ठभूमि में, भारत के लिए एक विनिर्माण केंद्र बनने हेतु निर्यात संवर्धन में महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य क्षेत्रों (कोर एरिया) की विवेचना कीजिए।

PM Modi described Aatm Nirbhar Bharat not just self sufficiency but increased role of India in post-COVID world order.

India's exports stands at around 1.7% of total which is less than Vietnam's 1.8% of merchandise exports shows the mismatch between potential & goals.

CORE AREAS

① Textile sector - India currently exports 1/3 of domestic production & every 10 lakh invested in Textiles produces 240 jobs in economy. (ES 2018-19)

② Leather Industry - India's role in producing & exporting can be extended.

③ Network Products as reco. by ES 2019-20 focusing on recording instruments, laptops etc.

Art + Culture

Don't write anything this margin (space since & upper margin)

(4) Dairy sector - can also contributed to increase exports through formalisation of sector & investment in cold chain infrastructure.

(5) Food processing industry - can transform farmers into 'Agripreneurs' as reco. by NITI Aayog.

Challenges that remain

(1) Skills - inadequate skills as to what is needed. As per Economic Survey only 12% skilled as to ~ 90% in USA.

(2) Inspnes driven - marked by lack of credit, poor sanitary conditions, low wages etc

(3) Investments - in manufacturing sector constant at 8-10% as to other sectors.

Need - focus on skills through vocational education, skill India

- Declaring 'value chain' as infrastructure as reco. by NITI Aayog

Economic Survey's goal of "Assemble in India + make in India" is the future step to make India "Aatm Nirbhar"

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5. Arsenic pollution is becoming a severe environmental issue in India. Enumerating its various sources, discuss the consequences and measures to tackle it. (150 words) 10

आर्सेनिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है। इसके विभिन्न स्रोतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इसके परिणामों और इससे निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Arsenic Pollution is majorly caused by leaching of Arsenic into ground water sources.

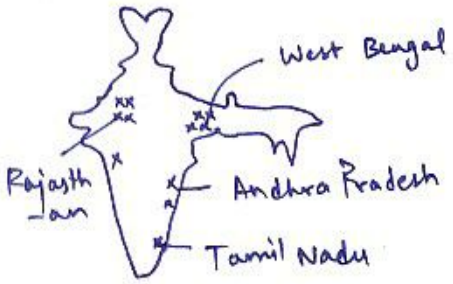

Fig: Arsenic Pollution Hotspots

- West Bengal leads with highest level

SOURCES

1. Pesticides & fertilisers leaching
2. Waste from industries
3. E-waste on landfills
4. Extraction of "ground water" from deep wells.

CONSEQUENCES

1. Social – • Inhibit "cognitive growth" in children
   • Cancer in nearby population
2. Environment – • Fertility to soil is reduced
   • Harms biodiversity. • Intervenes in Nutrient cycling

Don't write anything this margin (for use of examiner only)

③ Water - • poisonous increases with time due to leaching

• Nutrients loss

④ Economic - • Rising in Health expenditure of the population

• Loss of productivity

MEASURES to tackle it :

① Check on Irrigation - as high irrigation, leads to water lagging & deep leaching

② Fertilisers should be laid down in deep layers

③ Water purification in nearby areas where Arsenic pollution prevails

④ Biological methods of soil planting to reverse the ~~pollution~~ Arsenic content.

Arsenic pollution poses challenge to health, environment & "Demographic Dividend", a mission-mode approach is needed to tackle it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) can invigorate the renewable energy sector in India. Evaluate. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (GTAM) भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक को सुदृढ़ बना सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In context of the increasing importance of technology for disaster management, throw some light on the application of GIS and Remote Sensing in disaster management with specific examples from India. (150 words) 10

आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के बढ़ते महत्व के संदर्भ में, भारत से विशिष्ट उदाहरणों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए आपदा प्रबंधन में जी.आई.एस. और सुदूर संवेदन के अनुप्रयोग पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Disaster management over the years has been shifting from "Reconstruction - Rehabilitation" approach to "Prevention" approach by minimising losses.

Technology plays an important role in new mode of Disaster management.

Use of GIS Technology

① Real time monitoring of information about Disaster, personnels management can be possible

② Use of GIS & GPS to tag shelter houses, medical care & Rehabilitation centre.

(eg) steps taken during Cyclone Ochki.

③ Information dissemination about do's & don'ts of the steps. (eg) Local population role in Disasters & empowering Gram Sabhas.

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Use of Remote Sensing

① Better forecasting of disasters & timely information to stakeholders.

② Use of satellite & remote sensing to supply information to fishermen's in oceans.

③ Better prediction ability of the authorities wrt floods, droughts, heavy rains.

Urban floods recently in Hyderabad, Kerela, Mumbai have shown importance of Tech.

(eg) Mumbai- I-flows, Chennai- C-flows to control floods through GIS-GPS- Remote sensing tech.

This along with measures under Sendai Framework and pm modi DRR principles can increase 'resilience' & sustainability.

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8. The CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors have revolutionized the genome editing technique with applications in various areas. Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्रिस्पर/कैस9 (CRISPR/Cas9) आनुवंशिक कैंची द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुप्रयोगों के साथ जीनोम संपादन तकनीक में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन का संचार किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors were awarded Nobel Prize recently & due to its multi-faceted applications it is a breakthrough in Biological development.

It has applications in multiple areas

1. Disease prevention - customised solutions can be recommended to address "genetic disorders"
2. Unborn children - can be protected from new genetic diseases that may develop in the future
3. GM Crops - can be prepared which are resistant to droughts, pests
4. Artificial babies - customised according to the parents requirements may be a possibility.
5. Animal-Human interconnection - can ease transplantation in the near future.
6. Role in COVID-19 shows efficiency in production of vaccine & rapid testing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ISSUES that remains

1. Natural order - is destroyed by intervention by Gene Editing.
2. Commercialisation - may lead to private interests & underground market for these applications.
3. Not regulated as such in many countries
4. Privacy of the individuals
5. Customised health characteristics may further increasing inequality (eg) better IQ, more life expectancy for affluent

Hence, inspite of being a "revolutionalizing" tech, Some challenges needs to be addressed to regulate its applications.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the role played by Financial Action Task Force in tackling the menace of money laundering. (150 words) 10
धन-शोधन के खतरे से निपटने में वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

FATF is an inter-governmental body whose work is to regulate money laundering and terror financing.

It is an independent organisation and functions through OECD secretariat.

ROLE IN TACKLING MONEY LAUNDERING

(1) Putting out best practises that can be adopted by different countries.

(2) Check on organised crimes, terror financing and money laundering linkages. (eg) Drug cartels

(3) Taking actions against the countries not adhering to given instructions (eg) Black list
Grey list

(4) Pressurising through different sanctions to adopt clean taxation protocol.

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(5) Working with civil societies, NGOs etc to encourage Anti-money laundering measures & creating awareness.

Other than this, FATF also works to

Other work
- → check on terror financing
- → Sanctions on culprit nations
- ← Works with other organi. like UNODC, UNTOC, OECD (eg) BEPS.

Hence, FATF remains an important player in tackling menance of money laundering particularly with emerging digital tech, cryptocurrency it role needs to intensified.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the recent reforms that have been undertaken in the National Security Architecture of India. (150 words) 10
भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना में हाल ही में किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National security ~~remains a~~ holds paramount significance in changing global order and technological intervention.

Challenges to National security

- Hostile neighbours on east & west border
- Poor cyber security infrastructure (eg) Global cyber security index ranks 25/193 countries
- Border security - infiltration, porous border
- Internal security - Left wing extremism, insurgency

Recent Reforms undertaken

① Appoint of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) - will act as a linkage between Defence & civil authorities..

② NATGRID - though formed in 2009, Government introduced changes through linkage to ~~CCPR~~ CCRTNS, real time data availability etc

③ Formation of National Space Agency - to protect space assets & strengthen India's role in the emerging ground.

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(4) Adoption of BOLD-QIT - to ensure security of Border areas ~~across~~ Bangladesh Border.
(eg) Use of LIDAR, Smart fencing

(5) Focus on defence indigenisation through Defence Procurement Procedure changes (eg) SRIJAN Portal

(6) NITI Aayog recommended for a separate cadre for cyber-defense with adequate skillset due to D-track attack on Kodankulam Power plant.

More Steps needed

- CDS recommended for Integrated Space command & Integrated Defence & Civil cooperation unit
- Focus on cyber-security by hiring Data scientists & Developers.
- Mountain strike corps for security of Siachen Border
- Security of A and N Islands

Thus, National Security Architecture must be a 'deterrence' to our enemies and 'enabler' for India's global cooperation.

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11. Bring out the key hurdles that are being faced in accomplishing land reforms in India. Also, discuss the advantages which can be reaped by accomplishing them in contemporary times. (250 words) 15
भारत में भूमि सुधारों को पूरा करने में सामना की जा रही प्रमुख बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, समकालीन समय में इन्हें पूरा करने से होने वाले लाभों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

MS Swaminathan described Land Reforms as an unfinished agenda.

Inspite of many steps like Land Consolidation Act, removal of Intermediaries since Independence.

Land Reforms still faces many hurdles

① Social - rise in cases of Benami Transfers, exploitation to buy land at cheap rates due to local-dynastic politics & caste nexus.

② Political - will of the various state governments as Land is a state subject

- Opposition to model laws proposed by the centre.
  (eg) model Tenancy Act, Land Acquisition Bill.
- Contrary views of the Government.
  (eg) Andhra Pradesh - Amravati Land pooling issue left the farmers with no options.

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(3) Bureaucratic Hurdles - poor grassroot connection, exploitation, Red tapism and corruption. (eg) Forest Rights Act issues.

(4) Lack of Farmers' confidence and exorbitant demands & needs put forth.

(eg) Farmers in Maharashtra asking for Government jobs. in exchange of land.

(5) Issues in Digitisation of land records leading to multiple claims and legal cases.

E.g. J&K only 8% land records digitisation.

(6) minority land rights.

In contemporary times, accomplishment of Land Reforms will help in:

(1) Inclusive Development - as 85% of the farmers are small & marginal as per Agriculture Census 2017.

(2) Nation's growth - ease of land acquisition for critical infra projects can ease development for infrastructure for future.

(3) Land valuation - NITI Aayog calls for reforms like Land value tax, vacant lands tax, in urban areas. etc.

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(4) Rapid completion of the projects thus decreasing projects costs. (eg) As per MoRTH, 48% of projects ends up paying 0.8 to 1.5 times extra budget.

(5) Doubling of farmers income through land leasing facility, better land rights etc.

Government steps like
- Bhuvan ISRO portal
- Swamitva Scheme
- Formation of National Land Management Cooperation

can go a long way to address them.

This will ensure social justice & inclusive development fulfilling SDG-9 of inclusive & equitable growth.

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12. India needs to accord more significance to nutritional security than food security. Comment. In this context, suggest a framework that should be adopted by the government to achieve nutritional self-reliance.

(250 words) 15

भारत को खाद्य सुरक्षा की तुलना में पोषण सुरक्षा को अधिक महत्व देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, वह रूपरेखा भी बताइए जिसे सरकार द्वारा पोषण संबंधी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

Food security refers to availability, affordability and accessibility to all at all times (FAO)

Nutritional security means availability of adequate micro & macro nutrients in diets to all people.

Global Hunger Index ranks India 72 of 113 countries in 2019 & highlighting nutritional needs and differential food availability as core issues

Why Nutritional security more significant

① Triple Burden of malnutrition - UN-FAO explained this in India context with rising undernourishment, over-nutrition and Hidden Hunger.

② To fight anemia, stunting & wasting as per NFHS-4 report -
- 50% women between 16-50 years are anaemic
- 38% stunted children.
- 20% wasted

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(3) "Cognitive development" of brain of child occurs 90% before 5 years of age thus nutritions need for vital growth

(4) Hidden Hunger - is not a class-problem, all sections suffers due to unavailability of micro nutrients

Government already works to ensure Nutritional security & food security through

- Mid day meal scheme
- Public Distribution system
- POSHAN Abhiyan
- ICDS.

Framework to achieve Nutritional self Reliance

(1) Changes in Mid Day meal - providing pulses, eggs in diet according to age.

(2) Livelihood models - connecting "local farmers" in school area to grow fresh fruits, that can be provided in mid Day meal

(3) School Kitchen Gardens

(4) Biofortified crops - (eg) Golden rice can help to fight Anaemia in women., zinc tablets.

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(5) Changes in PDS - include pulses, Biofortified Rice, other food crops rich in proteins & vitamins.

(6) Awareness - by making nutrition security a 'Jan Andolan' will ensure addressing it.

(7) Focusing upon hygiene & sanitation will also address push factors of nutritional security.

Thus, SDG-1 of zero Hunger must be seen in overlap with Nutritional security to help India's growth in preserving 'Demographic Dividend'.

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13. Private investments are key for India to move into a high growth trajectory. Discuss. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to address the fall in private investments. (250 words) 15

निजी निवेश भारत के लिए उच्च संवृद्धि पथ पर आगे बढ़ने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निजी निवेश में गिरावट को दूर करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

- Kelkar - PPP
- Rajiv Gauba
- Sanjit Bhalla

Private Investments refers to investments made by corporates, individuals & stakeholders other than Government.

- As per Economic Survey, 2019-20, there was a fall of 16% in private investment in 2019.

WHY private investments are Important

(1) Supports infrastructure development which acts as social-overhead capital for other sectors

(2) Reduces burden on Government and thus public investment can be direction in key areas

(eg) Health only 1.8%, R&D - 0.7%.

(3) Improves credit ratings ⇄ Increases confidence of other investors, boosts growth.

(4) Can bring disruptive & innovative changes.

(eg) Jio transformed Telecom sector

Don't write anything this margin

(5) Employment opportunities.

(6) Private sector's efficiency & expertise along with investments.

Issues faced by private investors

- Complex labour reforms and taxation structure
- Red tapism and Inspector Raj threat.
- Fear of 3Cs highlighted by Finance minister. CVC, CBI, CAG, thus poor credit availability.
- Competition - offered by other developing nations (eg) Vietnam and Bangladesh
- Laws like Essential commodities Act, DPCO rules etc.

Steps taken to address fall in private investments

(1) Corporate taxes have been reduced to world's best @ 22% & even lower for new companies

(2) FPIs limit of 9% have been increased to 15%.

(3) FDI tax sectors have been revisited (eg) 100% FDI in Insurance, Defence etc.

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(4) Rationalisation of Laws to boost PPP on recommendations of Kelkar committee.

(5) Boosting prospects for foreign investment by GIFT City, SEZs rationalisation – Surjit Bhalla committee

(6) Reforms in Agriculture to focus on contract farming and food processing industry.

Thus, this has resulted in increased FDI in India and in 2019 it was highest in the region.

Steps like
- NITI Aayog reco. for 'Infra status' to key industries
- Focusing on global value chains
- Assemble in India by FS 2019-20.

With these reforms, India's private investments will rise making India "Aatm Nirbhar" and a $5 Trillion Economy by 2022.

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14. India's geographical diversity and varied levels of development across regions necessitate a targeted region specific action plan to ensure a minimum acceptable level of prosperity. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

भारत की भौगोलिक विविधता और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के भिन्न-भिन्न स्तर समृद्धि के एक न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य स्तर को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक लक्षित क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कार्य योजना को आवश्यक बनाते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

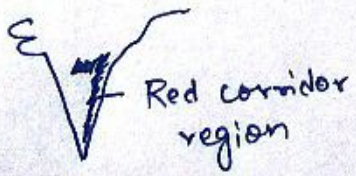
India's geography has been diverse due to features like Hills, Plains, Forests areas etc, industries conglomeration in certain regions etc.

This is visible through varied development level in different regions:

- Economic Survey 2019-20 talks about spatial distribution of new firms in West & North India.
- Industrial conglomerates in regions like Mumbai-Nagpur, Surat-Ahmedabad Belt, Meerut-Gurgaon-Delhi belt.

REASONS for these varied levels

(1) Security issue – States in ~~the~~. Eastern states are affected by Left wing Extremism & Maoism



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(2) Population in North India Gangetic region dependent on Agriculture, low wages & poor social indicators. (eg) BIMARU states

(3) Political factors leading to secessionist tendencies in North East makes difficult implementation of development projects & industries.

Thus, a targeted region specific plan can be ensured minimum level of prosperity as:

(1) Tailor made to suit the region - eg North East have been driving force in "Agriculture startups" as highlighted by Economic survey - 2019. Investments in this region will help.

(2) District level focus - by promoting small & medium industries as per ES 2019-20 10% rise in new firms can boost GDP by 1.8%.

(3) Utilising Aspirational district programs to work on social indicators and boosting skills of the region.

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(4) Local community ownership - by promoting investment in local assets (eg) Van Dhan Scheme for Tribal sector products.

(5) Focusing on Labour-Intensive Industries in North India region due to high population pressure & labour availability

(6) Tourism industry in states of Himalayan region (eg) Sikkim's Home stay model.

Challenges
- Cooperative federalism is needed
- Government investment to boost confidence
- Security issues
- Skills-deficit in regions
- Demand for localisation of jobs eg Haryana, MP.

Thus, prosperity of regions driven by a specific plans will boost India's growth by promoting "Prosperous regions → Prosperous states → Prosperous India".

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15. Empowering the farmers by ensuring barrier-free trade in the agriculture produce is critical in doubling their incomes. Enumerating the existing bottlenecks, discuss how the recent legislations can help in overcoming them. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि उपज का निर्बाध व्यापार सुनिश्चित करके किसानों का सशक्तीकरण करना उनकी आय दोगुनी करने में महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्तमान बाधाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन पर नियंत्रण पाने में हालिया अधिनियम कैसे सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Boosting Agriculture Trade is vital for the growth of Agriculture sector which remains stagnant for last 5 years @ 3-4%.

How barrier free trade will help

1. Increasing Exports of Agri products across the world. which stands at around 7% of ~~total~~ world
2. Bringing FDI & forex in Indian economy & Agriculture, boost investments & thus income
3. Boost confidence of the private sector & increases investments in cold chains, refrigeration etc
4. Turn Farmers into "Agripreneurs" by facilitating growth from food processing
5. working on value addition in farm products
   - eg Gujarat Chilli farmers exports growth

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But there are multiple Bottlenecks that exist:

① Federal issue - Agriculture being a 'state list' subject face challenges between competing Government interests.

② APMCs domination - leading to farmers selling produce at cheap rates.

③ Absence of cold chain infrastructure and storage facilities as highlighted by Ashok Dalwai committee

④ Restrictions posed by intermediaries, multiple state markets as per Ashok Gulati it had led to loss of ₹ 43000 crores since 2011 to farmers.

⑤ MSP system have turned out to be 'maximum selling price". as highlighted by MS Swaminathan.

Government introduced 3 legislations to reform Agriculture marketing.

These will help in

→ Boosting private investments into the Agriculture sector through contract farming etc

→ Removal of limitations in ECA 1955 would

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improve storage, increase warehouses investments and boost exports

→ Better private sector participation will address Sanitary & phytosanitary issues at WTO.

→ Freedom to sell produce anywhere will led to freedom of Trade through e-NAM etc.

→ Heralded as '1991 moment' for Agriculture sector.

Issues
- Farmers protests & state Government disapproval
- Restrictions on contract farming in many states. with no separate law
- Reduce negotiationing power of the farmers vis a vis corporates.

Hence, issues must be addressed to boost investments in Farming sector to empower Farmers & doubling their income by 2022.

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16. The reasons for recurring floods in the regions of Eastern India such as Bihar and Assam go far beyond their topography. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to control this menace. **(250 words) 15**

बिहार और असम जैसे पूर्वी भारत के क्षेत्रों में बार-बार आने वाली बाढ़ के लिए केवल उनकी स्थलाकृति उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे को नियंत्रण में लाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Floods in Bihar and Assam have became an yearly phenomenon leading to huge loss of lives and property

Topography of the region which include perennial flowing rivers, saucer-shaped topography of Assam etc are some reasons given but other

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

① Planning - unplanned growth of cities, aggregating of houses on river bank and poor governance.

② Dams & canals management - often remains unregulated and contain water at full capacity even during monsoons.

③ Sand mining - which reduces the depth of river bed, increases sedimentation and weakens structures.

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(4) Transboundary river management - between different countries eg India - Bangladesh, India - China prevents forecasting.

(5) No preventive approach is taken & rehabilitation is seen as the way forward by Governments.

(6) Perennial Rivers - Brahmaputra in North East, Ganga & Kosi in Eastern India are overwhelmed due to monsoon rains.

(7) Urban drainage issues.

Government has taken steps to control such events through

- Urban Governance
- Inter-linking project
- Preventing sand mining
- Dam management Bill 2019

But more steps are needed

(1) Holds stakeholders accountable for losses

(eg) Dam management Act fix it on owner of Dam

(2) collaborative approach - between different states in addressing issues of floods & Damages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

(3) Better preparedness, of the Disaster management Team, focus on building resilient infrastructure.

(4) Data sharing through permanent River data sharing agreement (eg) China refused info during Doklam

(5) Building up capacity of local community by focusing on awareness.

(6) Building up Urban drainage system, check on plastic use is the need.

Thus, floods wreck damages & needs to be controlled as annual floods in Eastern India leads to a loss of ₹ 4000 crores & many lives, thus it is not only economical but moral issue for a "RESILIENT INDIA'S FUTURE".

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How can 5G technology potentially bring about a digital revolution in India? Identify the challenges in adoption of 5G technology in India. **(250 words) 15**

5G प्रौद्योगिकी संभावित रूप से भारत में एक डिजिटल क्रांति कैसे ला सकती है? भारत में 5जी प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

5G technology is the upgraded version from 4G tech. that aims to revolutionalise digital infrastr-ucture of the world.

Features
- Low latency ~ 1ms.
- Better speeds ~ 100 times of 4G
- Better frequency.

5G Tech. can help in bringing Digital revolution in India through

1. Boosting Digital sector - India is a champion in services & better network will promote its position.
2. Ease of connectivity - by use of 5G will boost knowledge sharing, addressing concerns of citizens.
3. Service Delivery - Government steps like UMANG will further push towards e-Governance goals.

anything this margin (कुछ भाग में छूट जा सकती)

(4) Digital India mission - will receive impetus leading to transforming India into a "Knowledge Economy"

(5) Internet penetration in India increased from 8% in 2012 to 27% in 2017 as per Atlas VPN Survey showing increasing digital focus.

(6) Governance - Government goal of easing process online will get boost (eg) PRAGATI portal, e-Seva portal

(7) Digital, online Education - in times of COVID-19 slow connectivity showed need for faster connectivity.

(8) Work from Anywhere

In 2019, South Korea became first country to roll out the 5G ~~policy~~ network. But India faces

FOLLOWING CHALLENGES

(1) Capital Investment - is very high due to varied regional diversities & challenges.

(2) Geopolitical issues - USA's push to remove "Huawei" from 5G bid can affect India - USA - China relationship.

(3) Private Sector - faces challenges due to high cost of "Spectrum" & India model of "Spectrum bidding"

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Digital Education - remains a challenge, people in some regions don't know mobile - Internet use.

(5) Portability - of mobile phones is required which depends on customer buying power.

(6) Cost - High cost of 5G will make its adoption difficult in initial time.

(7) Late convergence - India is still trailing in conducting bids which further derailed due to COVID-19

Still, the Government has taken multiple steps like:
- Promoting plan for "indigenous 5G" driven by Jio's private Investment
- Working for safe 5G (eg) 5G tech club D-10 formed by UK & joined by India.

Thus, PM goal's of "India driving the bus of Digital revolution" unlike earlier revolution is the goal & 5G will help in this goal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Besides computing, quantum technology has potential applications in various areas. Discuss. What are the challenges which lie ahead for effective utilization of quantum technology? **(250 words) 15**

संगणना के अतिरिक्त, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संभाव्य अनुप्रयोग हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी उपयोग के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

Quantum computing refers to area of computing based on principles of Quantum physics. First inputs to it were provided by Richard Feynman.

Features
- → Fast computations (eg) Google's Sycamore 10000 times faster than Super computers
- → Binary 0 & 1 can coexist for accuracy
- → Superposition & Entanglement.

APPLICATIONS

① medical field – • working on new formulations of Drugs
• Diagnosis of diseases & study of DNA.

② Weather forecasting – promote faster calculations by improving accuracy & precision of forecasting models.

③ Supporting App Development which can provide better interface & applications.

④ Banking sector – by improving security,

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assessment of information.

(5) Agriculture - soil compatibility, developing hydrographic & geographic zoning.

(6) Increasing online security & privacy thus reducing frauds.

(7) Applications in military equipments.

CHALLENGES

(1) Quantum Supremacy - This challenge has led to race for supremacy between big tech giants.

(2) monopoly - of private sector driven by Google, IBM etc thus increasing cost

(3) Capital Intensive - with large investments in data centers, security.

(4) Skills deficit - very few universities offer courses in Quantum computing & its applications

(5) Rise & clash of Nations - USA & China's competing to be giant in this technology

(6) Pollution & Carbon neutrality issue - pointed out by Stanford Researchers, will increase GHGs emissions.

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Hence, there is an need for reducing cost of Quantum Tech. to make it affordable for the world to revolutionalise Humankind.

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19. While most insurgent groups in North-East India have given up violence and are engaged in peace talks with the government, a number of issues could create hurdles in the future. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ पूर्वोत्तर भारत में अधिकांश विद्रोही गुटों ने हिंसा छोड़ दी है और सरकार के साथ शांति वार्ता में संलग्न हैं, वहीं अनेक ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जो भविष्य में बाधाएं उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

North-East has been volatile due to insurgency and accompanied challenges.

According to Ministry of Home Affairs, since 2013 there is 400% rise in surrender of insurgent groups adhering to PM Modi call for "abeting nuisance and adopting peace"

(eg) works on Naga peace process, Government signed peace agreement with Bodo insurgents.

WHY GIVEN UP VIOLENCE

(1) Security - Government consistent efforts through prempt, protect & prevent have decreased loopholes

(2) Resources - events like Demonetisation and PMLA have worked to reduce funds for insurgent groups.

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(3) Strict vigilance on "havens" & preventing infiltration across Myanmar, China Border

(4) Development driven approach of the Government shows trust & faith

WHY PEACE TALKS

(1) Damage to insurgent groups is huge leading to loss of life

(2) Democratic processes reducing extortion & illegal taxes.

(3) "Negotiating table" offered by Government.

Issues that may create hurdles

(1) Role of the Interlocutors have not been liked by many groups. (eg) Naga peace process

(2) Degree of Autonomy demanded will also decide future course.

(3) multiple Ethnic groups and their future has to be secured which may cause troubles.

(eg) Greater Nagalim - Nagas, Mizos, Assamese.

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(4) Demand for separate constitution by Nagas insurgent groups

(5) Long driven process & process followed by changed Government.

(6) Intervention of external actors like China, Myanmar indirectly through Arms.

Need
- Autonomy within constitutional limitations
- All Inclusive growth
- Focus on development prospects.
- Creating special provisions (eg) Article 371. etc

This is important to ascertain 'peace' and promote growth of "New India".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identifying the key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace, discuss the framework which should be adopted in the envisaged new cyber security policy in India. (250 words) 15

भारत के साइबर जगत में प्रमुख सुभेद्यताओं की पहचान करते हुए, उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिसे भारत में परिकल्पित नई साइबर सुरक्षा नीति में अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

Cyber security refers to tools, techniques and procedures used to secure cyber assets and flow of information.

Global cyber security Index ranks India 23 of 165 countries showing vulnerabilities in India's cyber space :

(1) Infrastructure - lack of investment in cyber infra. shows gaps in security.

(eg) D-track attack on Kodaikkanal power plant

(2) cyber warfare issues - emerging as a new threat in ~~Indi~~ the world due to global digital connectivity (eg) COzybears from Russia

(3) Skills - Government depends upon private technology & companies to secure data & security. Poor skills is thus an issue.

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(4) Cyber - colonialism - with data centers located outside India, pose challenges in colonising cyber infrastructure

Cyber Policy at National level was adopted in 2013 by the Government, changing time thus calls for new policy.

FRAMEWORK NEEDED

(1) Personal & Non personal data protection - by identifying stakeholders, ensuring adequate restrictions on private players

(2) Cyber Defense force at National & state level for ensuring security. as rec. by NITI Aayog

(3) Delienate responsibilities and reduce burden of CERT-In and NCIIPC.

(4) National cyber security Authority can be formed to includes new developments in cyber technology

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(5) Fixing Accountability on players in case of breach & loss of information

(6) Boosting capital investment in the infrastructure through a dedicated fund.

Thus, cyber space domain is emerging as new area of dominance and countries are using it to influence geo politics.

Hence, a robust policy in need of the hour to secure India's "cyber space".

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	PRASHANT RAJ		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	453247
Center	ONLINE	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमे बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of the Central Information Commission. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words) 10**

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग की कार्य प्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Central Information commission (CIC) was formed as a statutory body through Right to Information Act, 2005.

It aims to ensure free flow & transparency of information in functioning of Government (Govt.)

Issues

① Appointment - Recently, central Govt empowered Govt. to regulate tenure, appointment, wages, perks of CICs & ICs

② Pendency - around 30000 applications are pending across different departments with RTI application rising by 14% annually.

③ Lack of Enforcement - its decision on Sec 8(a) of RTI is not followed by various ministries.

(4) Vacancies & Expertise - position of CIC is ~~empty~~ vacant since last 4 yrs and problem of 'Generalist' & political intervention.

Resolution of Issues

→ Elevation of CIC to a constitutional body.

→ Appointment through a collegium system of PM, CJI & LoP can be formed

→ Funds to ensure expertise & smooth functioning

→ suo moto power must be supplemented by strict enforcement & accountability.

Supreme Court in MKSS case held that right to impart & receive info. is part of Article-19 & Thus CIC strengthening is sina quo non for democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. In India, Governor's discretionary powers are wider than those of the President. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

भारत में, राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ राष्ट्रपति की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Constitution provides for President & Governor as Titular Head of State & different states respectively.

President don't possess any constitutional discretion but has situational discretion on

- Appoint PM, when ruling PM dies in office
- Dismissing Government post "No confidence motion" success (Article 75)

However, Governor under Article 163 enjoys wider discretionary powers which are :-

- Recommending President's rule in the state
- Reserving Bill for President's assent
- Accepting Cabinet decisions (~~Article 4~~ (42nd CAA made compulsory for President &

not Governor).

- Seeking information wrt functioning, and administration of Government.

However, Supreme Court in

- Nabam Rebia case held that decision under Article-163 can't be arbitary.
- BP Singhal case - Governor's discretion can be challenged & is subject to Judicial review.

Thus, though discretion is more in Governor but is not sacrosanct & judicial intervention ensures "checks & balances".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the objectives that were sought to be achieved through tribunals. How successful have they been in meeting them? **(150 words) 10**

उन उद्देश्यों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें अधिकरणों के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया था। वे उन्हें पूर्ण करने में कितने सफल रहे हैं?

Tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies formed through 42nd Constitutional Amendment on reco. of Swaran Singh committee.

Tribunals
- Article 323 A - Administrative Tribunals, No Hierarchy of institution.
- Article 323 B - other purpose - ~~no~~ Hierarchy.

Objectives

1. Reduce pendency of cases in courts.
2. Technical expertise in matters. (eg) NGT, NCLAT
3. Uphold Rule of law in different field.
   (eg) Environment rule of law, justice to public servants.
4. Fast, efficient and Transparency in decisions

Their success have been effective in some while marred by inadequacies in other.

SUCCESS

→ NGT has successfully upheld Environment Rule of Law (eg) Ban on diesel Generators, compensation for Aravalli destruction

→ Resolution of assets have been effective post formation of NCLT & NCLAT

→ Reduced burden on judiciary (already 3.5 crores pending in courts)

FAILURE

① Pendency has not reduced to expected level

② "Bureaucratisation of Tribunals" through Govt. appointment.

③ Decisions are still appealed in High Courts (L Chandra kumar case rulings of Supreme Court).

Recently, SC dismissed 'Tribunals appointment rules' of Govt' and reforms are needed to ensure they achieve their objectives.

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4. Instead of the government regulating Over-the-top (OTT) platforms, there have been calls for a self-regulating mechanism for such platforms, as in the case of print media. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सरकार द्वारा ओवर-द-टॉप (ओ.टी.टी.) प्लेटफॉर्म्स को विनियमित करने के स्थान पर, ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म्स के लिए एक स्व-विनियमन तंत्र हेतु आह्वान किया गया है, जैसे कि प्रिंट मीडिया के मामले में किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Over the Top (OTT) platforms have seen an exponential rise post 2016 when 'Jio' revolutionised Internet in India. (28 mn (2016) to 700 mn (2020) users).

OTT are marred by poor regulation, & explicit contents, Dishonour of Army & Leaders thus need regulation.

Self Regulation is Needed

→ It'll ensure "voluntary Bill of Rights" that can be accepted to all.

→ Governance through self appointed experts

(eg) NBA for ~~stem~~ print media

→ Government lacks expertise & will need time to put infrastructure for regulation.

But, Government regulation will ensure

→ strict actions for violation of rules.

→ Ensuring sanctity of Elections, Institutions which can hamper Democracy

→ Fixing accountability on companies (OTTs) & censorship can be undertaken like Bollywood.

Hence, self regulation can be temporary solution but rising cases of dishonour & demeaning (eg Netflix's Airforce case, Alt Balaji issue)

Govt. regulation is the way through to balance Transparency & Right to freedom of expression. (Article 19).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Bring out the arguments surrounding the issue of some states reserving jobs for locals in the private sector. (150 words) 10

कुछ राज्यों द्वारा निजी क्षेत्रक में नौकरियों को स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे के चतुर्दिक तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Recently, Haryana announced 75% Quota for locals in private sector jobs.

This is one of many states where "localisation of Jobs" is seen (eg MP, Rajasthan, West Bengal)

Reasons for such Demands

① Reduction in Agrarian landholdings (eg) 85% small & marginal

② Lack of commensurate jobs growth. - 'Jobless Growth" between 2012-2016.

③ Rising aspirations & Higher education enrolment but "underemployment", thus frustration.

Problems in Local Jobs

→ violate Article 15, 16, 19.

→ Fan 'Regional sentiments' leading to 'Sons of the soil' issue

→ Demote Investors' sentiment — Localised Protectionism

→ meritocracy of Jobs suffer

→ Congregation of Locals in lower posts due to such reservations.

Need
→ Promote 'Entrepreneurship' and create awareness (eg) Economic Survey 10% rise in firms GDDP 1.8% ↑
→ Boost Public investment, (IMF - 10% ↑ public investment improves Jobs by 1.8% ↑).

Hence, Ensuring ease of movement and upholding Right to freedom of profession, movement is key to India's success.

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6. Identifying the key elements of Mission Karmayogi, briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the human resources and state's capacity. (150 words) 10

मिशन कर्मयोगी के प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इससे मानव संसाधन और राज्य की क्षमता का समग्र विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

Mission Karmayogi was launched by Government to overhaul the civil services performance in the country.

Key Elements
- → 'Role based' from earlier 'Rule based' infra
- → FRAC Framework for monitoring
- → iGOT portal for training
- → Adequate content by best creators.
- → PM Human Resource Council to monitor it directly by PM.

It'll ensure holistic development through

① Ensuring upto date training focused upon urban areas, efficiency & transparency.

② modules for on-duty training & mid-career training.

(3) Incentivising innovation & performance of civil servants

(4) "value-driven" approach will inculcate values like Empathy, sympathy & Compassion

(5) Ensuring accountability and responsibility.

More steps of Goverment like, compulsory retirement, replacing Annual confidential Report by multi stakeholders approach can help to transform civil servants into "Active Change catalysts of society".

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the role played by ASHA workers in public health system of India, discuss the challenges faced by them. (150 words) 10
भारत की सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली में आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

ASHA workers consists cadre of women primarily from local villages, a minimum literacy level and acts as a bridge between patients & public health institutions.

Role played

→ Awareness
- Regarding pregnancy, contraceptives
- Family planning
- Pre & Neo-Natal care.

→ maintaing
- Public health records at village level
- Conducting door to door surveys
- Distributing sanitary pads, etc

→ COVID-19 role
- contact-tracing
- monitoring of patients
- Healthcare centers checking.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges faced

→ Motivation –
- poor salaries
- long working hours
- Lack of social security

→ Social stigma –
- considered menial work
- Humiliation & Bantering
- (eg) condoms promotion in MP & male humiliation issue

→ Burdensome –
- multiple jobs
- Lack of guidance & absence of Doctors at PHCs.
- Poor ICT skills & awareness.

Thus, there is a need to enhance their capacity through ICT training, online best practices to ensure they realise their worth of hard work through salaries & recognition.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While internationalisation of higher education has many potential benefits for India, certain challenges will need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के भारत के लिए कई संभावित लाभ हैं, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, NEP 2020 provided for permission to foreign universities to set up their campus in India, with aim to make India "Education destination" of the world.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

① Forex savings - $3 bn annually are paid by Indians studying at foreign institutions.

② Improve revenues - by enhancing students enrollment from various countries.

③ Preventing Brain Drain of Talent

④ Boosting innovation & development of startup ecosystem (eg) Silicon valley in California

⑤ Strengthening people to people contacts across the world.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

① Supporting infrastructure absent & poor ranking of universities in India (eg) None in Top100 QS Rankings

② Hesitation by Institutions like Oxford & Stanford to invest in India.

③ High fees charged by such universities can lead to inequality of education.

④ Poor performance & regulation of private universities, congregation of "Fake" universities.

Need
→ Adopted "Monash" university model
→ DP Singh comm. reco. must be implemented
→ Focusing on developing nations (eg) countries in Africa & Asia

This will ensure "India" revive its tag of "Vishwaguru" in Education in coming years.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India needs to adopt a more pragmatic stance in the context of the ongoing intra-Afghan talks. Discuss, in the light of India's engagement with Afghanistan. (150 words) 10

भारत को वर्तमान में जारी अंतरा-अफगान वार्ताओं के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, USA - Taliban agreement and exit of USA forces from Afghanistan has opened series of challenges for India.

India - Afghanistan Engagement

→ India's call for a Afghan led, Afghan owned & Afghan controlled dialogue has evaporated.

→ India has oppassed Taliban led Govt. in the past.

→ India has invested in infra-development to support Afghan Govt. (eg) Zeranj Delaram Highway, Parliament building.

→ supported Northen Alliance to oppose Taliban.

→ Fear of Taliban & Pakistan alignment & rise in proxy warfare.

More Pragmatic approach needed

① Need to work with Taliban as future Govt. will be their domination.

② Engagement at informal & Track 2 diplomacy must be ensured (eg) India participated informally in Moscow format.

③ Must work to strengthen security at borders and normalise relations with Taliban.

④ Maintain "Development Diplomacy" to ensure better people to people contacts.

Hence, in coming times the future of Afghan-India ties requires a pragmatic approach focusing on India's security is key. ~~[illegible]~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the geo-strategic context of West Asia, the recent efforts to normalise relations between Israel and UAE may open new possibilities for India. Analyse. (150 words) 10

पश्चिम एशिया के भू-रणनीतिक संदर्भ में, इजरायल और यू.ए.ई. के मध्य संबंधों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों से भारत हेतु नई संभावनाएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

West Asian countries have always been key players in India's foreign policy.

Recently, Israel & UAE signed Abraham Accord that normalises the long-drawn confrontation between them.

Normalising relations b/w Israel & other Arab nations can be a pleasant sign for India

Possibilities

→ Ease the burden of Balancing Arab nations, Israel & Iran together.

→ India now can freely engage with Israel (Defence, Space) & UAE (palm, oil) without tensions in relation.

→ will lead to peace in West Bank, Gaza strip

and possible solution to Palestine problem

Issues that may arise

→ Engagement with Iran may become difficult particularly after USA elections

(eg) Chabbahar port, oil

→ India's trade with UAE may suffer with Israel acting as new competitor

(eg) 14% remittances from UAE

→ Saudi Arabia still at loggerheads with the Israel & Agreement.

→ Confusion & practicality of "Two-state solution".

Hence, India's policy for West Asia must involve effective collaboration in Trade, foreign affairs & balancing "Iran" with new partners.

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11. It is not only the content of election manifestos but also the past performance with respect to promises made in election manifestos that need to be regulated. Discuss. (250 words) 15

केवल चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों की विषयवस्तु को ही नहीं, बल्कि चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों में किए गए वादों से संबंधित विगत निष्पादन को भी विनियमित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Elections in India on one hand are appreciated for their consistency, transparency & participation while on other hand are marked by rise in criminal elects, liquor votes, fake promises.

Supreme court, in S Subramaniam Balaji case asked ECI to regulate the content of election manifestos. to ensure fairness & accountability

But, Past performance also needs to be regulated because:

→ Upholding trust & accountability for promises made by political parties.

→ Addressing concerns of voters & faith in democratic process and constitution.

→ To reduce cases of falsified & impossible promises.

→ Ensuring promises like populist measures, fuelling separationist tendencies which may have poor impact on security & integrity are not made.

It can be ensured through

→ Active role of ECI in reviewing manifestos

→ "Roadmap" to be present on how to achieve the promises

→ Powers to ~~ele~~ ECI under RPA 1951 to put sanctions & de-register such parties (~~29A~~)

→ Active debates & awareness among citizens upon such promises.

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This'll ensure that frivolous promises are not made merely for winning & which dishampers the sanctity of elections & trust of common citizenry.

12. In order to achieve a reduction in the pendency of cases and a return to the Supreme Court's original role as a final appellate court, setting up of a National Court of Appeal is the need of the hour. Discuss. (250 words) 15

लंबित वादों की संख्या में कमी लाने और उच्चतम न्यायालय को अंतिम अपीलीय न्यायालय के रूप में उसकी मूल भूमिका में पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए, एक राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय स्थापित करना समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Economic Survey 2018-19, pending cases in Supreme Court stands ~ 65000 cases and a case clearance rate of 98% showing "delay in justice delivery".

V Vasantha.
- 150
- 1 case
- 3 days

Need for National Court of Appeal (NCA)

→ To devote more time to constitutional cases & not merial cases (eg) Timing for crackers bursting, Dowry cases.

→ Supreme court in V Vasantha Kumar case themselves proposed National Court of Appeal

→ ~~Devote energy~~ Save Time & Energy in cases owing to appeals, review petition.

→ Enhance quality of Judgement delivered without

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any room of Error.

→ Regional courts | Benches by CJI can be formed (Article 130)

Challenges & Issues

→ Law commission recommendations for National Court of Appeal was declared void by court.

→ may reduce the "prestige" of original court under Article 124 as to NCA.

→ No guarantee that pendency will not occur at NCA

→ Authority regarding what cases are of "constitutional importance".

→ Lack of expertise of Judges in different matters leading to hierarchy in positions.

Hence, NCA is bound by multiple challenges and some other reforms can be made

eg (1) set up Indian Court & Tribunal Services
(Economic Survey)

(2) All India Judicial services - NITI Aayog

(3) Improved ICT adoption & Live-courts

(4) Addressing staff shortages, hiring para-legals at different courts.

This will ensure upholding Fundamental Rights & ensure that "Justice Delivery to last person in the row" (Article 39 A).

Do not write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The Constitution of India reflects an amalgamation of spirit of Indian freedom struggle and various administrative provisions of different acts of British rule in India. Explain. (250 words) 15

भारत का संविधान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की भावना और भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अनेक प्रशासनिक प्रावधानों के मिश्रण को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Dr. BR Ambedkar described India constitution as the mixed bag of best practises and principles of the Freedom struggle.

Spirit of Indian Freedom struggle

① Fundamental duties under Article 51A provides for respect of National flag, National Anthem & endeavour of our founding fathers.

② "Gandhian spirit" in socialist model & in various DPSPs (eg) Article 40, Article 43B.

③ Based on equality of all which Freedom fighters fought in the form of communal electorates.

④ Universal Adult Franchise & Right to vote

as constitutional right.

(5) Undo historical injustices which Gandhiji promoted through Harijan movement (eg) Article 340, 342.

(6) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Dignity of individuals and a "Republic" - sovereignty with people not an individual.

Administrative provisions

(1) Government of India Act 1935

- Bicameralism, position of Governor,
- Federal courts, Public service commission.

(2) IPC 1860 & CrPC 1875 formed by Macaulay are still guiding India's criminal system.

(3) Various others like Indian Telegraph Act (1860) Indian Railways Act etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, India has not only blindly borrowed but made them fit to India's demand (eg) Emergency provisions, balancing parliamentary supremacy & judicial supremacy etc.

Thus, India constitution as an amalgamation is a "magna carta" & a model across the world for its "organic" nature.

14. Mention the key components of the SVAMITVA scheme. Also, highlight its intended benefits and discuss the potential issues in its implementation. **(250 words) 15**

स्वामित्व (SVAMITVA) योजना के प्रमुख अवयवों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके अपेक्षित लाभों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन में संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

SVAMITVA scheme was launched on Panchayati Raj Day to boost the performance of Panchayats by their involvement in ICT changes.

Components

- pilot project in 6 states
- use of Drone Technology for land management
- use of ICT tools in distribution of property cards.

Intended benefits

→ Property can be used as financial assets in villages

→ Boost private sector investments

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→ Adequate "Land pooling" for Infra development.

→ Boosting income in rural areas.

→ Promote efficiency through National Land management Corporation.

Potential issues

→ Poor awareness amongst farmers

→ Lack of acceptability & risk aversion

→ Transparency opposed by elite & nexuses.

→ Illiteracy & Digital Divide

→ Land Digitisation successful only in Maharashtra & Telangana ~99% while J&K ~8%.

→ Poor land demarcation & ownership rights.

Hence, there is a need to:

→ Promote digital literacy

→ Optical fibres under Bharat Net

→ Grievance redressal system.

This will ensure Panchayats acting as tool for rural transformation as according to Gandhiji "Heart of India is in villages" can be fulfilled.

Do not write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Sharing of information among all stakeholders in government functioning is a leading practice towards good governance. Discuss with examples.
(250 words) 15

सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली में सभी हितधारकों के मध्य सूचना को साझा करना सुशासन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण परिपाटी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Good Governance according to World Bank is adequate use of social & economic resources to ensure development.

Sharing of information is leading practise towards Good Governance as

① PMO - use of PRAGATI portal, to ensure monitoring of key projects

② Ministries - improving adequate inputs & forecasting of infrastructures & projects.

(eg) Reco. for Draft policies, NHAI's GATI portal.

③ Easing investment & boosting EoDB.

(eg) Champions portal for MSMEs, InDEA & MCA21 portal

(4) Local Governance - promoting use of information flow & boosting targeted policy, avoiding ghost beneficiaries.

(5) Citizens - use of RTI to ensure accountability of the Government, resolution of Grievances through citizens' charter and inputs & interaction (eg) mygov, Twitter etc

However, Challenges

(1) Digital Divide & Information deserts

(2) Inadequate database & their interlinkages at ministerial levels as highlighted by Economic Survey 2018-19

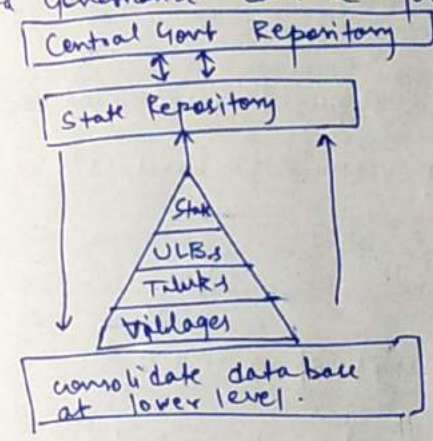
(3) Security & sanctity of data and fear of cyber attack.

(4) Duplicacy & wrong information.

(eg) No database on migrants.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence, NITI Aayog model on governation & Data Governance can be followed as way forward.



16. India has an oversized and bloated government which acts as a drag on economic efficiency and growth. Critically evaluate. (250 words) 15

भारत में आवश्यकता से अधिक आकार और अतिशय दायित्वों को वहन करने वाली सरकार है, जो आर्थिक दक्षता एवं वृद्धि के संबंध में एक अवरोध के रूप में कार्य करती है। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

An efficient economy required Government that is agile and proactive in size and its delivery.

But India faces challenges of oversized & bloated Goverment as visible through :

① multiplicity of departments and officials at different levels - NITI Aayog "New India Report"

② Archaic laws and "colonial mentality" of officials

③ Global Bribery Risk Index ranks India 77th of 164 countries reducing its competitiveness.

④ Economic Survey talked about "Index of politically connected firms" which benefits by political affiliations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Oversized in some areas and ~~lact~~ large vacant posts in others. (eg) 1500 Group A positions - NITI Aayog Report.

It leads to:
~~corruption as~~

- Implicit & Intangible taxes for Investors

(eg) A Business needs 40 days to start in India as to 3 days in Australia - Economic Survey

- Leads to "Iron cage of rationality" among Government servants & reduces creativity.

- Inculcates "Mera ~~kaw~~ kya, Mujhe kya" attitude leading to status quo & "Escapist tendency"

Hence, there is a need for reforms like

- Changes in Archaic laws
- Training & Incentives to promote creativity
- Profiling of corrupt officials - 2nd ARC.
- Class of "Bureaucratic Entrepreneurs"

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There will ensure . fit in 'size & mind' Government that can address challenges in Economic Growth to become a $5 Trillion Economy.

17. Though the National Digital Health Mission is a step in the right direction for both patients and the healthcare system, concerns around data privacy need to be addressed. Examine. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन रोगियों और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली, दोनों के लिए उचित दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है, तथापि डेटा गोपनीयता से जुड़ी चिंताओं का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recently, on Independence Day PM Modi addressed the initiation of NDHM that can transform India's Health security which today is marked by
- Poor Preventive care
- High OoP ~60%
- Lack of Health officials

It is step & right direction as

- Patients - ensuring Health service anywhere through Telemedicine
  - Digital data will ensure transparent & efficient health services
  - Digital Health ID can keep records of underlying issues, Blood group, medicines taken.
  - Reduce burden of markets

Healthcare system. → Ensuring "Health for all" fulfilling Article 21

→ Addressing "Quacks" & fake doctors

→ Addressing shortage of Doctors (eg 1:1456 as to 1:1000 of WHO

→ Needs of Rural regions as 78% Doctors & 85% private hospitals in urban areas (NITI Aayog)

Concerns of Privacy

→ Right to privacy of Information as it's a Fundamental right (Puttaswamy case)

→ Influence of Insurance & Pharmaceuticals companies on private practioners

→ Cyber threat to data on Health that can threatens privacy & led to stigma.

Need

→ Ensure adequate privacy measures through multi stakeholders approach.

→ Satyanarayan Comm. reco. on Digital Health must be adopted

→ NITI Aayog model of "Health care" system can ensure free flow of data & privacy.

Thus, NDHM + Ayushman Bharat + Jan Aushadi Kendras can addressed need of India's Health security & lead to a

"FIT INDIA".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. One Nation One Ration card has the potential to significantly transform the lives of migrant workers in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड में भारत में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के जीवन को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

ONOR scheme was launched as a central sector scheme to overhaul the food security challenges in the country.

Features
- → wide adaptability & interoperability of Ration cards
- → Ensuring rejection of Ghost beneficiaries
- → Addressing Tech challenges.

It can transform life of migrant workers through :

→ Ensuring easy availability of food in migrant states.

→ Interoperability ensures freedom of movement & profession to workers.

→ Reducing their expenditure on food, more saving, better life.

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इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें

→ Ensuring accountability of PDS shops & reducing corruption & their exploitation.

However, Challenges

→ Awareness remains poor
→ Aadhar is compulsory that technical issues and exclusion of people.
→ Poor document culture of migrants.
→ Digital divide & security
→ State borders not allowed.

Hence, to address these challenges Goverment should
→ promote & create awareness
→ Adequate Database for migrant labours
→ Resolving tech glitches.

This will ensure Food security for migrant labour & reduce their vulnerability in this "New India".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The World Trade Organization is buffeted by multiple challenges which have eroded the credibility of the organization. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
विश्व व्यापार संगठन कई चुनौतियों से ग्रस्त है, जिसने संगठन की विश्वसनीयता को समाप्त कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

WTO controls 98% Trade & is the only Int'l body to regulate trade practises.

Why Important

→ Trade dependency of economies have increased 24% in 1970 to 60% in 2018

→ Rising protectionism leading to less of over $ 700 mn in last quarter.

Challenges

- Regulatory challenges - Poor control over Free Trade Agreement
  - cases arising of "Rules of origin"
- Institutional - Disfunctioning of Dispute settlement mechanism
  - Domination of USA &

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Trade
  - Inability to regulate currency manipulation
  - No clarity on "Developed" & Developing country definition
    - (eg) Qatar & India both developing

- Unilateral sanctions of USA & currency manipulation of China

- Others
  - moribund Doha Development round
  - Anti-Dumping duties
  - Special & Differential trade measures
    - (eg) India's Agri & Green box subsidies issue.

Need → strengthen its power through uniform policies
→ Better role of Developing & underdeveloped nations.

This will ensure WTO remains a "Neutral, effective empire" of Trade in this fast Globalised yet Protectionist world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation and integration in the neighbourhood. Discuss. (250 words) 15
बिम्सटेक (BIMSTEC) पड़ोस में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में किए जाने वाले भारत के प्रयासों हेतु अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

BIMSTEC is a group of 8 ~~Govt~~ countries, promoting Inter-govt dialogues based on cultural, historical & economic ties.

BIMSTEC remains important for India because:

① Arch to India's "Neighbourhood first policy"

② Strengthening India's role as "Net security provider" in the Indian ocean region

③ Promoting Trade ties to reach heights
(eg) Bangladesh as largest trade partner

④ China factor can be tackled through improved collaboration.

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(5) Cultural ties (eg) Buddha statue in Thailand, Bangladesh Liberation war

However, BIMSTEC remains bound by multiple challenges:

(1) Rise of China's BRI & Debt Trap diplomacy

(2) Internal issues like CAA may hamper ties with Bangladesh, Myanmar.

(3) India's inability to finish projects on time has led to resentment.

(4) Balancing SAARC, ASEAN & BIMSTEC becomes an important issue.

(5) Nepal's "cartographic" blunders of Kalapani.

But inspite of challenges, India's efforts like Electricity Agreement with Nepal & Myanmar, Defence ties with Myanmar (Operation Sunrise) and Friendship Treaty with Bhutan etc shows BIMSTEC importance.

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And India must work to ensure BIMSTEC remains a active partner to India's growth story.